witness and reverted to his reply of yes-terday in regard to his recollection of a time she made better speed than we did, ward room conversation in which he was reported to have said that they had hard enough trouble to get the commodore to ge as as near as 7,000 yards to the Colon the 31st of May, when a protest was made port at the time that it was about 1:15 by some one else against that range. He had made no such remark, he had said, and when again questioned today he asserted his former statement, saying:

"I felt very much irritated at the delay, and it may be that something I said was

misunderstood, but I certainly could not have made that remark. The suggestion that he had been irritated at the delay caused something of a com-motion among counsel. The judge advocate proceeded promptly to follow up this clew, and Mr. Rayner as promptly made an objection, claiming that the irritation of the witness could not affect the case, but the judge advocate said he did not care about the irritation, but wanted to get at the cause of the delay. There was a general impression in the court room that the irritation at the delay referred to some delay on the part of Admiray Schley, and as the witness' testimony had been rather favorable to the admiral, a criticism of this sort from him was regarded as of especial importance. After arguing over the propriety of admitting any further testimony on this line the judge advocate prevailed, and Mr. Rayner said that he had no objection to questioning him in regard to the delay. Then there was intense silence over the court room. The face of the judge advocate showed expectancy and that of Mr. Rayner and other counsel for the admiral showed much concern. The witness, apparently in ignorance of the feel-ing that existed about him, replied delib-

"I was very much irritated over the delay occasioned by Captain Higginson ask-ing that the attack be put off until after

The countenance of the judge advocate expressed disgust, Mr. Hanna proceeded to construct another question, while Mr. Rayner, turning toward the audience, showed a smiling face. There was considerable laughter among the auditors as the proceedings were continued.

Questioned by the Court.

The court questioned Commander Sears on various points covered by his testimony of yesterday. He said in reply to these questions that on the morning of July 3 the Brooklyn had begun turning to starboard immediately after the engines were started; that the helm of the Brooklyn had

been put aport when the helm of the Viscaya had been put aport.

"It was," he said, "a practically simultaneous movement." He also said that when he had said to Commodore Schley during the bettle that the they had the said to be they be the said to be they be the said to be t during the battle that he thought the Brooklyn was about its tactical diameter from the Viscaya he did not mean that the distance was less than had been reported by Yeoman Ellis. The tactical diameter of the Brooklyn had not then been determined, and he had supposed it to be about 750 yards. The Viscaya had been passed long after the Brooklyn's turn, and they ran along together for some time. After the Colon had passed the Viscaya she had outfooted the Brooklyn, and it was then that she was 12,000 yards from the Brooklyn, as indicated by the stadimeter, which the witness said he did not consider an accurate in-strument. After that time the Colon, having exhausted her best coal, lost her speed,

and the Brooklyn gained upon her.

Asked how much time had been consumed in the Brooklyn's turn, Commander Sears said he had never been able to reach a satisfactory conclusion on that point. The time had seemed very short to him; it might have been fifteen or twenty min-utes. On the morning of July 3, but prior to the battle, he had, he said, noticed that all the ships were near the positions assigned to them, except the Texas. That ship was outside her assigned place, and was at the time headed to the eastward about as much as the Brooklyn was to the northward. The official chart putting the Texas well inside the Brooklyn and the Iowa, he said, was contrary to his ob-

The last of the court's questions was concerning the relative positions of the Brook-lyn and the Oregon during the chase of the Spanish ships up the Cuban coast. The Oregon was not, he said, so near the Viscaya as was the Brooklyn, but might have been nearer the Oquendo. "We were always nearer the Colon during the chase," he said, "nearer during the chase and at the surrender."

Commander Mason Called. Lieutenant Commander Sears was then

excused and Commander Mason was called as the first new witness of the day. Commander Mason, detailing the siege of Cienfuegos, said that on the first day of their arrival the vessels were kept in column and about sundown steamed in slowly to within two or three thousand yards of the entrance and then sheered out. After that the blockade was between three and seven miles. He said that the squadron was kept steaming slowly at all times, but that it occasionally drifted in at night. The torpedo boat Dupont arrived the morning of the first day, and that night performed picket duty inside the squadron. The Castine was on picket duty the next Referring to the blockade of Santiago,

the witness stated that the vessels were in column, steaming slowly perpendicular the north and south line of the harbor at a distance of from four to six miles. The custom was," he said, "to steam a certain distance to the eastward, turning in certain distance to the eastward, turning in toward the shore or out and then to the westward, the total run being about two hours. As the Brooklyn could not steam slower than three knots, I should say that the length of the line would be from six to six and a half miles; that is three miles. six and a half miles; that is, three miles each side of the entrance."

Commodore Schley's Bearing. Mr. Rayner asked the witness how many times he had seen Commodore Schley under

fire, to which he replied, "During all the engagements." "What was his general conduct, manner and bearing on these occasions?" Mr. Ray-

ner asked "Excellent in every particular. He was calm, collected and brave."

The Battle of July 3. Asked to give a brief account of the battle

of July 3, Commander Mason, after giving the preliminaries, said: "When I saw the leading ship of the enemy coming out I gave the order 'Clear

ship for action.' What was done to the engines I do not know, although my impression is they were started at once. As soon as I reported the battery to Capt. Cook in the conning tower I asked him if we should commence firing. He replied: "Fire as soon as you are ready. I immediately gave the order to Lieut. Simpson, the senior officer of the forward turret, to fire as soon as he could, giving him a range of 3,500 yards. I think the first our wards of 2,500 yards. I think the first gun was fired within five minutes or very close to five minutes after the first alarm. The rest of the battery took up the fire at once and continued to fire on the port bow until the ranges commenced to get down to 1,800 and 1,600 yards.

"I asked Capt. Cook as to which way he was going round, it being necessary for me to know on account of changing the bat-tery below, shifting from one side to the other. He answered that he was going port helm. I gave the necessary orders on deck and went below.
"As I arrived in the after cabin the after

five-inch gum was fired for the last time on side and the starboard gun took up the fire immediately. The starboard battery then was engaged for the rest of the action. The range at the time we turned, as far as I remember, was about 1,400 yards, although I have a recollection of 1,100 yards being sent to me once. will say here, by way of explanation, that the ranges were sent to me if I was near at hand: if not they were sent direct to the officers of the divisions. After swinging around the range went from 2,400 to 2,800 and 3,000 yards. I saw none of our vessels after the first signal alarm. As to the position of the enemy, they were on the port bow, outside of the harbor, when we made the turn with the port helm. At the end of ahead. The Maria Teresa very shortly af-ter this, or about the end of the turn, dropped astern and sheered in for the shore, the Oquendo following along some short time later, leaving the Viscaya and Colon

The Chase of the Colon. "I made the statement a moment ago

saw the Oregon coming out of the smoke. After the Oquendo got ashore we had a running fight with the Viscaya for some time, the Colon going ahead of her and on the inside. The Viscaya finally, when well forward on the beam, put her helm hard starboard. It looked as if she was to turn and go for us or cross our then immediately shifted to hard when gradually we managed to overhaul

her."
Mr. Rayner: "What time was it when

p.m."
"What did the Brooklyn do immediately after the surrender of the Colon?"
"She stopped about a mile or a mile and she stopped about a fine or a fine and a half from the Colon and started at once to send officers in to receive her currender. We had trouble in getting a boat out, many of them being disabled." 'After the surrender was accomplished where did the Brooklyn go?"

Sent After a Suspicious Vessel. "When Capt. Cook returned on board we were sent to the eastward at once to intercept a Spanish man-of-war that was reported first by the Resolute and then by the Vixen.'

"Did you intercept any Spanish man-ofwar?" "About dusk we met the Austrian cruiser

"Was that the vessel you were ordered to intercept? "I imagine that it was the vessel because

we had some difficulty in distinguishing the difference between the Austrian and Span-ish flags when they were not holding out straight, so much so that the commanding officer of the Austrian hoisted an interna-tional signal 'We are Austrians.'"

On cross-examination Commander Mason said he had not made the coal supply his especial concern. He had not discussed the question with the commodore, nor had he any conversation with him on any other official matters. He was quite sure that the Brooklyn was not particularly short of

After the turn of the Brooklyn the lowest range was 2,300 or 2,400 yards. The starboard five-inch guns had been slightly deranged by previous engagements, ren-dering it difficult to elevate them, but this defect had been remedied by the ingenuity of the men, and none of the guns was put out of action, though the rapidity of the fire was reduced.

Mr. Hanna asked about the Oregon in the chase. The witness said that her course was about 500 yards from that of the Brooklyn and on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter. In reply to Captain Lemly the witness said he had first seen the Colon lying in.

the harbor of Santiago May 29, the day after the arrival of the flying squadron. In reply to a question from Captain Parker, Commander Mason said: "The muzzles of three of the five-inch guns were swelled, but we fired with them and kept on firing notwithstanding this trouble. The court asked a number of questions be-

fore discharging the witness. In reply to these Comamnder Mason said that beyond sending men aloft and having Capt. Mc-Calla go ashore no effort had been made by the flying squadron to determine whether the Spanlards were in the harbor at Cien-fuegos: that he knew of no American ships being between the Brooklyn and the Spanish ships when the Brooklyn was turning to starboard July 3; that when the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor the Brooklyn was near her regular blockading position, which was 6,000 yards from the Morro; that on the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago the fleet had been delayed by the smaller vessels, especially the Eagle, and that but for those vessels better speed could have been made; that he had observed the bombardment of the Colon from the foretop of the Brooklyn as she lay coaling several miles away and had noted that some of the shots from the American ships fell short, while one at least of the shots by the Span iards fell outside the American vessels; that he had concluded from this engagement that the guns in the Spanish shore batteries were of caliber not to exceed six or eight

Commander Mason was then excused and the court took a recess for luncheon. Lieut. McCauley Testifies.

Lieut. Edward McCauley, signal officer and aid to Commodore Schley on the Brooklyn during the Spanish war, was called as witness when the court reassembled at 2 o'clock. He had notes which he made during his service on the Brooklyn, which he used to refresh his memory. He fuegos, saving that vessel was allowed to go into the harbor, the understanding being that she would come out on the following day and tell Commodore Schley if the Spanish fleet was there. He also testified to signals made on the Brooklyn dur-ing the voyage from Clenfuegos to Santiago. He read from the signal book of the Brooklyn, showing a signal at 7:15 a.m. of the 25th of May, signaling that the fleet would slow down to seven knots to wait for the Eagle.

Fifteen minutes later she slowed down to five knots. Shortly before 10 o'clock the Eagle signaled that she could make six knots, and the Brooklyn signaled for that vessel to make as much speed as she saying she would walt for her. o'clock the 26th of May the Merrimac "Trouble with steering gear," and between 9 and 10 o'clock signaled, "Steering o'clock, collier Merrimac signaled, "Engines disabled.

At 5:22 p.m. May the 25th a signal was made from the Brooklyn to the Merrimac to steam at twelve knots. On the 26th of May, at 8:30, the Minneapolis signaled to Brooklyn, "Short of coal; machinery in bad condition." In response to signal the Minneapolis had enough coal to go to Key West, and the Minneapolis signaled in re-ply, "Just enough." The Yale replied to the same question, signaling "Yes."

Brooklyn's Signals July 3. The following signals were read by the witness on July 3, 1898: 9 a.m., flagship, "Disregard movements of commander-inchief." 9:15, Brooklyn to Texas, "What is your theory of burning of blockhouses on the hill last night?" 9:34, Iowa to Brooklyn, "Enemy is escaping." 9:35, Brooklyn to fleet, "Enemy is escaping." 9:36, Brooklyn to fleet, "Prepare for action." 9:45, Brooklyn to fleet, "Close up." 11:35, Brooklyn to Oregon, "Shut down." 12:30, Oregon to Brooklyn, "Flag of strange ves-sel is Italian." Other signals were read

from the signal book.

The witness could find no signals from the Massachusetts to other ships that went with that vessel on the 31st of May to bombard the Colon ordering them not to closer and he could remember no such sig-

He said the conduct of Commodore chley was perfectly cool and steady on July 3 during the battle. was on the platform outside the conning tower. He called to the officers, "Give them h—." He made this remark several times. Ellis was killed fifteen feet from the commodore by having his head blown off by a piece of shell. The witness and another person started to pick up the body to throw it overboard, and the commodore told them not to do so, but covered the body up. When the loop was made and the helm of the Brooklyn was turned to port the Viscaya appeared to be heading toward her. The range then was 1,100 yards.

The witness said that he was with the commodore on the Massachusetts when the attack was made on the Colon, and the conduct of the commodore on that occasion was as it was later on board the Brooklyn in the battle of July 3. His conduct was the same on all occasions when the witness saw him under fire. Mr. Hanna cross-examined the witne The witness read a signal of May 27 from the Brooklyn to the St. Paul. It was re-

The range then was 1,100 yards.

corded in the signal book of the St. Paul. "If Sampson comes here tell him half of fleet out of coal." The signal book of the Brooklyn showed this signal: "Out of coal" instead of "short of coal."

ESTIMATES UNFINISHED.

Commissioners Therefore Unable

The District Commissioners announced that they have received many applications from citizens' associations and from individuals for oral hearings before the board will regard to needs of the various localities of the District of Columbia with respect to public improvements, etc., for which provision in the pending annual estimates is desired.

The Commissioners say that while it is always a pleasure to them to hear directly from the people in regard to such matters, they regret that they find themselves, as late as the 16th of October, with their estimates unfinished, and the situation such as to require every moment of their available time to complete them as nearly as practicable as reculted by law.

The Commissioners therefore earnestly re quest that all associations and citizens who wish to confer with them in reference to those matters will submit their views in writing, with assurance that all such state-

MISSIONS AT HOME THE FALL "GOLF SEASON TROOPS HEMMED IN PER DIEM EMPLOYES FINANCE AND TRADE

What Women Are Doing Among Their Countrymen.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Report Showing Work of Sibley Memorial Hospital.

MORMONISM CONSIDERED

There was a much larger attendance in Foundry Church this morning when the second day of the meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Baltimore M. E. conference commenced with a Bible lesson by Mrs. Luther B. Wilson and prayer by Miss Ellen Tomkinson. Additional delegates were present from the various districts and a number of interested spectators were in attendance.

The election of officers was the first business in order, after Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, the recording secretary, had read the minutes of the preceding session. During the election Mrs. Teller, wife of the senator from Colorado, who for several years was president of the society, occupied the chair. The balloting resulted in selections as

follows: President, Mrs. W. G. McDowell, Washington, D. C.; vice president at large, Mrs. Wm. Burris, Washington, D. C.; vice presidents, Mrs. John Neff, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Agnes Grape Jones, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. W. M. Winks, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. T. L. Tullock, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. E. Hank, Martinsburg, W. Va.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. L. Roach, Washington, D. C.; recording secretary, Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Brown, Washington, D. C.; essecieta treasurer, Mrs. File I. D. C.; associate treasurer, Miss Ella L. Stinemetz, Washington, D. C.; auditor, Mrs. T. H. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; managers, Mrs. H. M. Teller, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John L. Blake, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Edward C. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Edward C. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Lida Davis, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. J. M. Slarrow, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. C. M. Riggs, Ijamsville, Md.; Mrs. W. B. Shattuc, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. B. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. A. M. Hopkins, Baltimore; Mrs. St. Clair Neal, Baltimore: Mrs. Lucien (Verl. Mrs. H.) Baltimore; Mrs. Lucien Clark, Mrs. H. R. Naylor and Mrs. Luther B. Wilson, Washington; Mrs. J. O. Wrightson, Baltimore; Mrs. B. L. Statler, Harper's Ferry; Mrs. W. W. Barnes, Martinsburg, and Mrs. D. W. Babb, Williamsport, W. Va.

Committee on Resolutions. A committee on resolutions was appointed consisting of Mrs. John S. Blake, Mrs. R. L. Wright, Mrs. J. A. Chalton, all of Balti-

more; Mrs. C. M. Riggs of Ijamsville, Md., and Mrs. J. M. Holmes of this city. Reports of district secretaries showing the conditions in the Baltimore and East Baltimore districts were read by Mrs. E. Don Hoffman and Mrs. M. C. Baer, respectively, and then Mrs. C. W. Gallagher gave an interesting review of the mission fields covered by the society. She was assisted by a map bearing upon it slips of paper showing the points where mission work was prosecuted and its character, and gave an excellent view of the scope and character of the society's labors.

The session closed with a consecration service, conducted by Mrs. Rebecca Ruter Springer, wife of Judge Springer, formerly a representative from Illinois.

Sibley Hospital. was made possible in October, 1894, through the generosity of W. J. Sibley, a member of Foundry Church, who proposed to build a hospital as a memorial to his deceased wife. The work on the building was begun, at that time and when it was completed the entire property was deeded to the Woman's Home Missionary Society. The building then erected was found to be inadequate in 1900 a large addition was made. The hospital during its operation has been

mostly of the poorer class who have been treated without charge. It is treated upon a peculiar plan. There is no regular staff of physicians or a resident physician. Doctors of recognized standing can bring patients and treat them in wards or private rooms as exclusively as in the patient's own home. A number of morial rooms and memorial beds are endowed by various individuals.

beenficial to a very large number of cases,

The report showed that 602 patients were treated during the year, of which 272 were pay and 330 free patients; 384 emergency cases were attended to; 285 cases of District nursing were recorded, and 2,892 visits were made. Of the 602 patients, 123 were Methodists, 121 of no denomination and the balance divided among the various creeds, the largest proportionate numbers being: Episcopalion, 94; Roman Catholic, 91; Pres-byterian, 78; Baptist, 37. The Hebrews had 4; the Salvation Army, 3, and the Christian Scientists, 1. The receipts for the year were \$17,884.96 and the disbursements, \$17,444.69, leaving a treasury balance July 1 of \$440.27, according to the report of Miss

Mormonism a Menace

The feature of last night's session was an appeal made by Mrs. W. P. White, a former missionary, in behalf of the enactment of a constitutional amendment preventing polygamy in the Union. She declared the Mormon religion to be a greater was more rampant in Utah, she asserted. than ever, and seven western states, she declared, were controlled by the Mormons. They supported, she said, 2,000 missionaries and in recent years had received annually from 40,000 to 50,000 converts.

The meeting decided to immediately put in circulation for signature throughout the churches of the Baltimore conference petitions praying the adoption of the amend-ment suggested. Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin also spoke strongly in favor of the amend

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Discussion of County Organization in Committee of the Whole. pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., October 16.-The session of the constitutional convention began this morning at 10 o'clock. Sixty-three members were present. A number of me morials indorsing the Barbour resolution were presented and referred, and Mr. Har rison of Winchester presented a petition from the liquor dealers of that town, praying a rejection of the Barbour resolution. The Withers resolution to abolish the com mittee of the whole was taken up and discussed at considerable length and was rejected by a vote of 55 to 7.

The convention went into committee o the whole and resumed consideration of the report of the committee on county organiza-tion, presented and read last night. The morning session was spent in perfecting the report of the committee and providing for the officers to be named. The question of disagreement is over the term of treasurer of counties, the report providing for a term of four years, making the officers ineligible to serve for more than two terms, while an amendment is to have one election for a term of eight years, the treasurer to be in

eligible.
No action was taken on the settlement of A resolution was offered by Mr. O'Flaher-ty of Warren abolishing night sessions and providing for assembling at 10 o'clock, re-cess at 1 p.m., reassemble at 3 o'clock and to adjourn for the day. The resolution was adopted, and after the session of last night there will be afternoon instead of night sessions.

Mr. Green of Danville offered a reso providing that when reports are made by the committee of the whole to the conven-tion no member shall speak more than once unless by unanimous consent, and then for not more than twenty minutes. The resolution went over for future action.

THIRD TEAM MATCH FOR THE EVENING STAR CUP.

The Columbia Club's Course in Excellent Condition-An Animated Scene.

Today's weather could not have been finer if provided by order for the third golf match for the Evening Star cup, be tween teams representing the Columbia and Chevy Chase golf clubs, on the links of the former. The players of both teams were enthusiastic over the cool, bracing atmosphere, tempered as it was by the bright sun, and everybody predicted an afternoon of good playing and probably

The course of the Columbia Club was never in finer condition. The players, with their bright red and green coats, as they passed over the course added to the picturesqueness of the scene.

The match between the Columbia and Chevy Chase teams has aroused unusual interest among the golfers of the District, and an exceptionally large gallery was on hand to witness the play. Many ladies drove to the handsome club house, which became the scene of an animated gather-

This match can be put down as the opening of the fall golf season, many of the players having but recently returned to the city from seashore and mountain.

Each team went into today's match with a victory to its credit, they Chase having defeated Dumbarton and Columbia Washington last spring. The best players of the District are undoubtedly comprised in these two teams, and this fact has led to the unusual interest in the match.

Captains Lee Harban and Horstman were early on the green and after a consultation decided to line up their teams as follows:

Columbia. Chevy Chase.

1 L. L. Harban. F. O. Horstman

2 W. S. Harban. W. F. Hitt

3 A. S. Mattingly. W. M. Gray

4 J. C. Davidson H. Wylie

5 J. W. McKinley. M. Thompson

6 L. W. Weaver. 10 A. Leet......A. Brice The match is an eighteen-hole affair and

will thoroughly test the staying qualities of the younger players. The Columbia course has the reputation of being one of the hard-est in the country, and a player who is unfamiliar with it is playing sensational golf when he makes the round in the bogy figires of 79.

Messrs. Lee Harban and Horstman, the captains of the two teams, and, in fact, almost all the players and spectators, were loud in their praises of The Evening for its enterprise in offering such a handsome cup as a trophy. It will certainly be a handsome ornament for either club house, and the most emphatic assurances were given by the players that no forts would be spared by t to gain permanent possession of it.

BANKER'S FAMILY THREATENED. It Was Demanded That He Help Rob His Own Bank.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., October 16.-C. R. Carpenter, president of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine, has received a mysterious letter in which injury was threatened to his son or wife in case he refused to participate in the robbery of his own institution; that if willing to act with the robbers he should walk down the street of Racine at a specified time with a Late yesterday afternoon the first annual | red carnation in his buttonhole. Failing report of the Sibley Memorial Hospital was to appear, the kidnaping of his son Russell recalled the arrival of the Adula off Cien- submitted by Rev. Dr. Charles W. Galla- was threatened, or if folled in this, injury and young people's societies. to his wife.

The matter was reported to the police who have thus far been unable to find a clue to the miscreants. Mr. Carpenter who is a delegate to the American bankers' convention, now in session here, has confirmed

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.

Four Men Arrested in Connection With Ohio Bank Robbery. UTICA, Ohio, October 16.-Four men suspected of having been implicated in the atempted bank robbery at Danville yesterday were arrested here today by a posse of farmers. They were found asleep in a barn. The posse brought them to jail here, awaiting the arrival of the Knox county sheriff. One of them threw away a loaded 38-caliber revolver, a coil of dynamite fuse The men claim to be tramps. Papers and a Cleveland Bricklayers' Union card, bearing the name of Wm. Fowler, were found

Suit Brought by Surety.

on one of the men.

John S. Burdette this afternoon filed suit in equity against Samuel C. Scott and James T. Loveless, trading as Scott and Loveless, and nine others, the court being asked to appoint a receiver to take charge of and properly distribute \$1,600 now in the United States treasury and payable to Scott and Loveless by reason of a certain

It is stated that Scott and Loveless contracted to erect an addition to the hospital at the Washington barracks, and the complainant was one of the sureties on the bond of the firm. The latter, it is explained, did not complete the work. The com-plainant says he believes the \$1,600 remaining in the treasury should be used to pay those creditors of Scott and Loveless who menace to the country and a deadlier and have not been paid for their part of the more treacherous foe than anarchy. It work, and that the liability of the complainant as surety should in that manner be re duced.

> To Lecture on Gunshot Injuries. By direction of the acting secretary of war, Maj. Louis A. LaGarde, surgeon, U. S. A., has been detailed as lecturer on the result of gunshot injuries at the Army Medical School in this city.

Two Trainmen Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16. - Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania railroad collided late last night near 42d street station, and Michael O'Hara and M. L. Harnish, brrakemen, were killed. The men were thrown from the top of the car on which they were riding. Harnish was killed instantly and O'Hara died on the way to a hospital to det

Naval Orders. Lieut. William C. Cole has been de tached from the Washington navy yard and to command of the Sriph, and ordered to

the Massachusetts for duty. Lieuts. Leigh C. Painter, Dudley W. Knox and Mark St. C. Ellis have been commis-

Appointed Lieutehants of Artillery. Two young Virginities have been appointed first lieutenents in the Artillery Corps. One is Mr. W.R. Harrison of Munson's Hill, who was formerly a first lieutenant in the 47th Volunteer Infantry. The other is Mr. Edward N. Meekin, who was also an officer of the 47th Volunteers. He is a resident of Falla Church.

Officers Assigned to Duty. Officers recently appointed have been asigned to duty as follows:

First Lieuts, Gilbert C. Smith, to 2d Cavalry; William J. Kendrick, to 7th Cavalry; Walter O. Bowman, to 2d Infantry; Car K. Mower, to 101st Company, Coast Artillery; Samuel G. Shartle, to 40th Company, Coast Artillery, and Second Lieuts. Brice P. Disque, to 5th Cavalry; Jennings B. Wil-son, to 17th Infantry, and Robert D. Good-win, to the 4th Infantry.

Cadet Charles M. Sweeney of the third class, United States Military Academy, having been found deficient in conduct, has path, then immediately shifted to hard aport, went clear around the circle and shore. After that we had a chase started ashore. After that we had a chase started ashore as the commendation of the acathemic started ashore. After that we had a chase started ashore. After that we had a chase started ashore as the commendation of the acathemic started ashore. After that we had a chase started ashore as the commendation of the acathemic started ashore. After that we had a chase started ashore as the commendation of the acathemic started ashore. After that we had a chase started ashore as the commendation of the acathemic started ashore. After that we had a chase started ashore as the commendation of the acathemic started ashore as the commendation of the acathemic started ashore. After that we had a chase started ashore as the commendation of the acathemic started ashore as the

Venezuelan Forces Surrounded by Hostile Indians.

CANNOT ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE

Rains Also Aid to Prevent Movement of the Army.

ALL QUIET AT TACHIRA

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Octo-

ber 16 (via Haytien cable).-Advices received here from Maraibo, Venezuela, under date of yesterday, say that the Venezuelan troops on the Guajira peninsula are in a condition of utter confusion. Robberies and outrages by Indians continue. The entire Indian population is against the Venezuelans, and the latter dare not leave their camps. The Indians are ambushing and killing small parties.

Demoralization is spreading among the Venezuelan troops, and there is increasing sickness among them. Four deserters from the Venezuelan ranks were recently caught and shot.

The Venezuelans at Guatira are in no condition to assume the aggressive against Colombia, hence there is little likelihood of fighting there. The Tachira frontier is still quiet, rains

in the mountains preventing active operations, if any were contemplated. Few troops are being moved toward Gua-jira or Tachira. Venezuela, for the present, is maintaining the status quo on the fron-

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Its Consideration Will Be Taken Up by the Construction Board. The naval board on construction met Monday for the first time in several weeks, two of its members, Admiral Melville and O'Neil, having been absent from the city. The board dealt with a number of minor matters regarding additional repairs on several small ships. As soon as the recessary charts are provided the board will begin the preparation of its recommendations for new construction, upon which, together with the opinions of the general board, Secretary Long will base his recommendations to be submitted to Congress at its next session. Secretary Long has decided that Congress, in calling upon him for his views as to the two new battle ships and two armored cruisers which it is proposed to add to our present naval strength, does not limit him to the sub-mission of but one plan for the battle ships and one for the cruisers, and there-fore he will present to Congress a num-ber of plans, varying in their arrange-ment of turrets and batteries for the consideration of that body.

MARYLAND SYNOD MEETING.

Considerable Business Transacted at Cumberland Today.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CUMBERLAND, Md., October 16 .- Rev. Asa S. Fiske, D. D., pastor of Gunton Memorial Church. Washington, conducted the devotional services at the opening of the Baltimore synod this morning. Reports were made by the boards of ministerial religion, aid for colleges, publication and Sabbath school work, and church erection

through Rev. Thomas Freeman Dixon of Frederick and condemned the notice and incongruity of the issuing of internal revenue tax receipts to liquor dealers in prohibition

communities. The export of intoxicants to our new po sions is deplored and the passage bill prohibiting liquor traffic with the New Hebrides urged. The work of the Anti-Saloon League is commended. Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington offered a resolution instructing the stated clerk to submit the following questions to the pres-byteries comprising the synod and report the answers to the next meeting of the synod in October 1902

"Do you favor a change in the membership of synod so that each presbytery shall elect delegates and pay their traveling expenses.

"If you favor such a change what basis of representation do you suggest?"

The indifferent attendance upon the annual meetings prompted the resolution which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM MISS STONE.

Her Companion, Madame Tsilka, Delivered of a Child. SOFIA, Bulgaria, October 16 .- During the night another letter from Miss Ellen M. Stone's companion, Madame Tsilka, was found, posted on her parents' door, announcing that Madame Tsilka had given birth to a child, and that both the infant and the mother were doing well.

Excluded From Second-Class Rates. The third assistant postmaster general today issued the first order under the regulation which became effective October 1 excluding a number of publications in New York from the second-class mail privileges

FIERCE FIGHT WITH BURGLARS. Three of Them Wounded at Howell,

Ind., This Morning. EVANSVILLE, Ind., October 16.explosion aroused the village of Howell, a few miles from here, early today, and, turning out, the citizens discovered that four robbers had blown the bank safe and were in the act of plundering it. Instantly the bank was surrounded and the citizens opened fire, which was returned by the robbers as they fied. When the fusillade ended three robbers, badly wounded, were stretched out on the ground. The fourth had escaped. Marshal Sumpter was shot in the leg. The wounded robbers are in the hospital. They refuse to talk.

GUARDING JUDGE CANTRILL.

Friends of Kentucky Justice Fear He Will Be Killed. GEORGETOWN, Ky., October 16.-The friends of Judge Cantrill, before whom the second trial of Caleb Powers on the charge of complicity in the Goebel assassination is proceeding, are guarding him closely, as it is reported that threats have been made

against his life.

Frank Heeney, who saw Goebel fall, was the first witness today. Graham Freeland described "the crowd from the mountains" and told of a meeting in the Agricultural building, during which

it was proposed that they "go to the Capital Hotel and get Goebel."

H. K. Watkins, captain of the military company in Williamsburg, Whitely county, testified that John L. Powers told him there were men in Frankfort who could give the governor an excuse to call out the milita. Powers wanted him to take his company to Frankfort. He instructed that the men take their guns, but not wear their the men take their guns, but not wear their uniforms. Watkins said he refused to go.

HAZING AT MISSOURI UNIVERSITY. Pwenty-Nine Students Suspended Until They Apologize.

COLUMBIA, Mo., October 16.-Twentynine students have been suspended from Missouri University for hazing. They will not be allowed to re-enter school until each of them has made a written apology to their victim, L. L. Thompson of Slater, Mo., and likewise pledge themselves to good behavior during the rest of the school year. been discharged from the service of the United States by the acting secretary of ditions and re-enter.

CONTROLLER'S DECISION AS TO THEIR PAY.

No Compensation Unless They Actually Render Service to the Government.

Controller Tracewell has rendered an important decision on the pay of per diem employes of the government. The following question was asked by Capt. J. S. Sewell, who is in charge of the construction of the new building for the government printing

"I have the honor to request that a decision may be obtained from the controller of the treasury as to whether day laborers employed on the work at the new building for the government printing office can be paid for the three days, September 17, 18 and 19, 1901, during which time all labor was suspended on this work on account of the obsequies of the late President of the United States.

"Day laborers employed continuously on this work are paid for legal holidays such as Thanksgiving day, Christmas, etc., etc., when such days are not Sundays, and it is when such days are not Sundays, and it is desired to know whether the President's order of September 16, closing all executive departments on the three days named, made these days legal holidays in the same sense as the holidays above named, and whether laborers may be paid their time for the same."

Legal Holidays.

The controller says that the joint resolution approved January 6, 1885, provided: "The employes of the navy yard, government printing office, bureau of printing and engraving and all other per diem employes of the government on duty at Washington or elsewhere in the United States shall be allowed the following holidays, to wit: The 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 4th day of July, the 25th day of December and such days as may be designated by the President as days for national thanksgiving, and shall receive the same pay as on other days."

By the act of February 23, 1887 (24 Stat., 644), the same provision was made for the

pay of per diem employes on Memorial or Decoration day, they being by that act al-lowed that day as a holiday. Labor day was also made a holiday.

Not Entitled to Pay.

The controller then says: "It has been held that these statutes apply only to those employes who, although receiving per diem compensation, are permanently or continuously employed whenever their services can be utilized, and not to such as are hired for temporary service for a few days at a time, the service of the latter class being merely incidental to their main employment elsewhere (4 Comp. Dec.,

"Lieut. Sewell designates the men whose pay is in question as "day laborers," but as he states that they are continuously em-ployed and that they are paid on the holi-days above named it is assumed that these men are 'per diem employes' within the meaning of the above statutes, and that under the law they are entitled to pay for the holidays named.

"The direct question asked by Lieutenant Sewell is whether the President's order of September 17, 18 and 19, 1901, made those days legal holidays in the same sense as the holidays named, i. e., brought them within the provisions of the foregoing acts authorizing per diem employes to receive the same pay for those holidays as on other days. To this there can be but one He refers to the acts of Congress and

their meaning, and to the legal standing of

temporary per diem laborers, and con-

"I am forced to the conclusion that there is no authority of law to pay per diem employes for days on which the departby executive order, and hence I must hold that the day laborer engaged on the con-struction of the new building for the government printing office cannot be paid for September 17, 18 and 19, 1901, unless they actually rendered service on those days."

Colored Odd Fellows' Celebration. The G. U. O. of O. F. in the District of Columbia celebrated their fifty-fifth anniversary today with a parade, in which a large number turned out, accompanied by several bands. The line of march was from the hall on M street between 17th and 18th streets down the latter thoroughfare to Pennsylvania avenue, to 3d street, to N street, to Vermont avenue and to M street back to the hall. All the participants were in full regalia, and a large crowd watched

the procession throughout its march.

Justice Hagner this afternoon granted Mamie Winters a divorce from Wm. H. Winters on the ground of cruel treatment and habitual drunkenness. Lydia E. Connell was granted a divorce this afternoon from John J. Connell. The

petitioner alleged cruelty and desertion. Building Permits Issued. Building permits were issued today as

Thomas F. Walsh, to build a four-story fire-proof dwelling at 21st and Massachusetts avenue northwest; cost \$300,000. J. W. Orme, to make repairs to 1013 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; cost \$500. Mrs. Henderson, to make repairs to 1338 V street northwest; cost \$150. George B. Mullen, repairs to house on Broad Branch road; cost \$100.

Mrs. Parmenter's Funeral. Funeral services over the remains of Grace Taylor Parmenter, the wife of Lieut.

H. E. Parmenter, U. S. N., will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Portland. The interment will be at Arlington. Friends of the family believe that Mrs. Parmenter's death yesterday morning caused by a fall from the windows of her apart-ment in the Portland was the result of accident and not of design on her part.

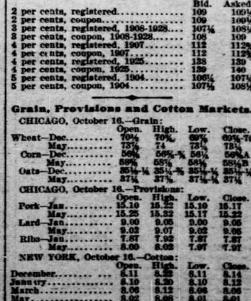
Fined \$150 and Bonds Taken. Samuel Gassenheimer this afternoon leaded guilty in the Police Court of selling liquor on Sunday, March 3 last, and Judge Kimbali fined him \$150. His personal bond to pay the money tomorrow was taken by

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Marketa.

BALTIMORE. October 16.—Flour firm, unchanged; receipts, 19.418 barrels. When twick; spot, the month and November, 72% a73; December, 73% a74; steamer No. 2 red, 69% a66%; receipts, 40,027 bushels; southern by sample, 66a73%; do. on grade, 69% a73%. Corn dull; mixed, spot and the month, 59%; year, 56% a56%; steamer mixed, 58%; receipts, 14,764 bushels; southern white and yellow corn, 60a62. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 39% a40%; No. 2 infred, 38 sales; receipts, 2,475 bushels. By steady; No. 2 nearby, 55; No. 2 western, 56; receipts, 3,270 bushels. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, 316a316.50. Grain freights very dull; steam to Liverpool, per bushels. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, 316a316.50. Grain freights very dull; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 1½d. October; Cork for orders, per quarter, 2s. 1½d. October. Butter firm, unchanged; fancy imitation, 18a19; fancy creamery, 22a23; fancy ladle, 16a17; store-packed, 13a15. Eggs firm, unchanged; fresh, 19a20. Cheese firm, unchanged; large, 10% a10½; medium, 10% a11; small, 11a11½. Sugar firm, unchanged; fine and coarse granulated, 5.15.

Government Bonds



Stocks Closed Very Weak After a

Dull Session.

COPPER STILL KEEPS FALLING

Lack of Harmony Between Some Big Interests.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, October 16.-The opening of today's stock market was dull and irregular. Sales of long stock were reported in issues about which some rather confident talk of higher prices has been heard in sources identical with those credited with today's selling. There was little commission house business and the transitory dealings among traders made the major portion of the quotations. Here and there some rather positive arguments in

favor of lower prices were heard. The preference for time money on the part of far-sighted and conservative commission houses was pointed out as an indication of an active money market later in the season. Friction between two of the largest interests in the street was again commented on and lead to the conclusion that there could be no improvement in prices while harmony is lacking. An early decline in Amalgamated Copper was an unsettling factor and brought out rumors of an early cutting of rates for the product.

Increased production and a failure to inspire a new demand kept prices heavy, but Boston was a buyer of copper stock at the decline. It is the accepted belief that the decline in copper is a manipulated condidecline in copper is a manipulated condition to force co-operation in a plan to force a recalcitrant interest into a combination to control the output. The short interest, popularly supposed to be headed by directors of the company, show no haste to close up outstanding contracts.

The denial of the rumors relative to reported selling of Erie by the Hill party failed to rally the stock of that company. Some good selling was reported, but the price held within a range of 1/2 of 1 per cent of the initial transaction. No very urgent selling nor indifferent buying is reflected by such a record.

In conservative circles the coal situation is regarded as promising, and if activity is to be had at all this group should figure in

it very conspicuously.

A steady but unobtrusive demand for the higher priced coal shares is reported. Pennsylvania was given excellent support under a demand in which Philadelphia houses were again prominent. The southwestern stocks sold off under a

small volume of business and were given little support. Any combination of the roads in that section must wait, not only for a more favorable money market, but until other plans more nearly matured are completed. completed Some buying of Smelters common was credited to inside interests, but it would seem unwise for such interests to try and

force an industrial property into the fore-ground. Anti-trust debate is an assured fact, while anti-trust legislation is less remote than formerly. The traction stock reflected a conflicting movement, but the selling was said to be long stock. The short interest in this latter group is very stubborn and gives little indication of any scare.

After a protracted period of dullness the selling broke out afresh during the last thirty minutes, and prices were forced to the lowest point of the day.

Texas Pacific and all the Pacific stocks were sold aggressively during the final dealings, long stock coming out on the way down. The street is all at sea relative

to the future course of prices, but is evidently discouraged with the outlook for anything more substantial than a rally,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock ex-change and Chicago board of trade. Amalgamated Copper.... Amer Car & Foundry.... Am. Car & Foundry, pfd... 87% 88 25% 25% 80% 80% 117 117% 43 48% 77% 78% 97 97 102% 102% Atchison, pid.....

Baltimore & Ohio. Baltimore & Ohio. pfd... Brookivn Rapid Transit. 60% 46 Chic. 4 North Lord C. M. and St. Paul 101/2 Chicago, R. i. 4 Pacific 141 Chicago, R. i. 4 Pacific 141 Chic. 4 G. Western 22/4 Chic. 4 G. Western 92 221/4 221/4 92 928/4 2171/4 2171/4 Consolidated Gas..... Con. Tobacco. pfd. 1674

Erie, 1st...

Delaware & Hudson...... Louisville a Nashville... Manhattan Elevated...... Missouri Pacific M., K. & T., pfd National Lead Co New York Central..... New York Central..... N Y. Ontario & Western... Northern Pacific, pfd Norfolk & Western Pennsylvania R. R. People's Gas Phila. & Reading, 1stpfd Reading Com.... Reading 2nds... Southern Pacific. Southern Railway Southern Railway ofd.

80 151/4 43% 92% 87% 91% J S, Steel. Wabash pfd...... Western UnionTel.....

Washington Stock Exchange

Tenu. Coal and Iron.

Juion Pacific. pfd.

S Leather S. Leather. pfq....

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Capital Traction, 20 at 104%, 7 at 104%. Washington Gas, 25 at 64 (S. O. B.). Mergenthaler Linotype, 1 at 177. Lanston Monotype, 18 at 12%, 100 at 12%, 100 at 13, 100 at 13. American Graphophone com., 100 at 5½. American Graphophone pref., 100 at 8, 100 at 8, 50 at 8. After call—Capital Traction, 20 at 101%.

ers', 140 bid. Lancoan,
Rathroad Stocks.—Ospital Traction,
104% asked.
Insurance Stocks.—Piremen's, 25 bid. Franklin,
Insurance Stocks.—Piremen's, 25 bid. Franklin,
Potomac, 68 bid. Arlington, 26% bid. 33 asked.
German-American, 220 bid. National Union, 7 bid.
8% asked. Columbia, 10 bid, 11 asked. Riggs.
bid. 8 asked. People's, 6 bid, 6% asked. Commer.